

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Charleston Evening News.

### THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Britain does not supply any material additions to our last advice, the only important feature of intelligence being the failure of the grain and potato crops of Europe, to a greater extent than was anticipated. This will affect in some degree the money and commercial relations on the other, and measurably influence those relations on this side of the Atlantic. The old lady of Threadneedle street, having stores of treasure in her coffers, may submit to a drain without serious inconvenience, but the result must be some degree of stringency in the money market. The investments being large, both in England and on the Continent, in rail road enterprises, and much of the capital being raised on loans, producing extensive engagements, a reaction might, from panic, be precipitated, and the recoil reach the commercial and manufacturing interests. One consequence seems inevitable from the scarcity of food in Europe. The ability generally of the laboring classes to consume is only in the ratio of their purchasing power. This will be of course limited by the scarcity and high price of food. The supply of commodities of general consumption, being consequently, in temporary excess, must leave proportionate dullness and depression in the leading markets of sale, and in those branches of business and productive industry dependent on them.

The political atmosphere abroad still presents an untroubled calm, no sign unpropitious to general repose or at all indicative of the least disturbance being visible in the existing political relations of Europe. If the tendencies of peace are not too powerful for the passions of war, the great powers must be nursing their feancies and perfecting their armaments, in anticipation of that great change in the art of defence of which steam must ultimately become the parent. But under the present supremacy of the arts of peace the public feeling of Europe seems adverse to war. The ties of interest among the nations are stronger, apparently, than schemes of conquest or projects of aggrandizement among their rulers. The sympathies of trade appear, in short, temporarily, at least, to have supplanted all warlike impulses. Peace has shed her blessings longer over all Europe, since the treaty of Vienna, than for any equal period which history chronicles, not excepting that which signalized the ministries of Sir Robert Walpole and Cardinal Fleury, deoiminated in their day, the two most peace-loving statesmen in all Europe.

New Orleans, Oct. 9.

### ELLEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Spanish brig Joaquin, Banista, master, arrived at this point yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 26th of Sept. just eleven days after the U. S. steamer Protection. Our files are complete from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 22d.

On the 15th Gen. Herrera was formally proclaimed President of the Republic, and upon the morning of the 16th he took the oath of office, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Chamber of Deputies.—*Bulletin.*

### FROM TEXAS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

We are indebted to Capt. Smith of the steamship Cincinnati, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, for a copy of the Civilian of the 4th inst. It contains little that is new.

The Houston Morning says, that, among the items of news recently received from Mexico, is one that the Mexican Government has sent seven emissaries to Texas, to excite an insurrection among the slaves, and induce them to act in concert with the Mexican troops, if war should be declared by Mexico against the United States. In one of the letters received from Mexico, it is mentioned that one of these emissaries had returned, and reported that he had been successful. To what extent he had succeeded does not appear in the Mexican journals.

The Cincinnati arrived at Aransas Bay, from Charleston, on the 29th ult., with two companies of artillery. The ship Hermanus had arrived, with the 8th regiment of infantry. The ship landed her troops and departed the same day. Gen. Worth, the commander, arrived at Aransas by the Cincinnati. The ship Hermanus, with Col. Ringgold's corps of artillery, had also arrived. The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, with seven companies of artillery, from New York, was in sight off Aransas, when the Cincinnati left.—The barque Bacheiler, from Norfolk, with two companies of artillery, arrived a few days before.

Things look more and more peaceful on the frontier. Mexican traders from all the principal towns on the Rio Grande, were daily coming in to Corpus Christi, and the probabilities of hostilities were daily decreasing.

Gen. Taylor has spies constantly ranging the country to the Rio Grande, and is promptly informed of every movement of any importance.

The Gulf squadron is now cruising to the southward, along the Mexican coast.

Gen. Taylor has dispatched Capt. Fulton of the Dragons with about forty men, accompanied by the Lieutenant of Engineers, to examine the country above, on the west bank of the Nueces, and on Agua Dulce, in order to select a suitable place for the encampment. The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

The Brassy Planter thus speaks of the agricultural prospects of Texas at this time, and the great inducements which are held out to the adventurous and enterprising to emigrate:

"The weather is again fine for cotton picking, and the crop in some parts of the country is better than for years past. The yield of corn and potatoes is abundant, and those persons in the United States whose prospects have been blighted by drought would do well to emigrate to Texas. We have fat cattle, rich lands, and a plenty of cat and drink, if milk and water would be taken as a substitute for

more excitable liquors. In fact, we have all the elements of a great State except population. We want men, and of the industrious classes whose labors will develop the resources of our country and cause it to blossom like a garden."

A sedition movement among the negroes of Mr. John Caldwell, of Bastrop county, recently occurred on the evening of the 18th ult. Mr. Cooks, a carpenter; Mr. Upchurch, a teacher, and an overseer whose name was not learned, were fired at by a number of negroes, all three of whom were wounded, and one, Mr. Cook, dangerously. One of the negroes was recognised, the others are supposed to be runaways. A party from Bastrop were in search of the negroes, who were still at large at last accounts, and their hiding place undiscovered.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of Our Liberties and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

### The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22 1845.

### HARD TIMES.

As money is very scarce, and the drought has cut off the prospect of the Planter and Farmer, we have come to the conclusion, to reduce our terms to suit the times. In future, we will put the Advertiser to Clubs at the following low rates:

For 5 copies for one year.	\$10 in advance.
" 10 " " " "	" 17 50 "
" 15 " " " "	" 24 00 "
" 20 " " " "	" 30 00 "

" Either of our present subscribers will be taken as one of the above Clubs.

We hope our friends will exert themselves in our behalf, and try to get as few more subscribers, as we are at this time very much in want of the needful.

THE EDGEFIELD MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY, will meet on Monday evening next.

The public generally are invited to attend.

RAIN AND COLD WEATHER.—Since the heavy fall of rain which recently took place, the weather became very cold and uncomfortable for the season. We have had bleak winds and pretty severe frosts. On Monday last there was a very heavy fall of rain at this place, which continued throughout the day and night.

The Court of Common Pleas.—Court was adjourned by Judge O'Neill on Friday evening. Several cases of importance were finally disposed of, but the docket was so large that many could not be tried. An extra Court will be held on the fourth Monday in February next.

State Temperance Society.—The State Temperance Society will assemble at Columbia, on Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November.

Georgia Election.—George W. Crawford is re-elected Governor of the State of Georgia. In the Legislature, the Whigs, it is said, will have a majority in the House of Representatives, and the Democrats in the Senate.

At a recent meeting of the Mechanics Washingtonian Society, Thomas H. Pope, Esq. by request, made an address, which was quite appropriate to the occasion, and was followed by Judge O'Neill, who spoke in his usual happy manner. A very respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen were present.

Oregon.—It is rumored, that a Delegate will be sent during the next session, by settlers in Oregon.

The Crops in Illinois.—The Sangamo Illinois Journal says, that the wheat crops in Illinois, taken in the aggregate, have been unusually large. From all accounts, the corn crops are unprecedented. It is known to most of our readers, that the crops in the Western States are generally very abundant.

The following is the result of the election held on the 16th instant, to elect a Colonel to command the Ninth Regiment, viz: Holmes 202, Perrin 181, Settle 188. Holmes' majority over Settle, 74.

The Roman Catholic Church.—We have seen it stated, that the Roman Catholic Church has built, or consecrated, more than thirty new Churches within the year, in the United States. The number of Missionaries received from abroad, during the same year, is estimated at one hundred and twelve.

Cassius M. Clay.—It appears from an article in the Lexington Inquirer, that Cassius M. Clay, who recently made himself so notorious upon the subject of abolition in Kentucky, intends to print his paper which has been stopped in Lexington, at Cincinnati, and edit it from Lexington, where he will still reside with his family. Several of the committee, who were appointed by the citizens to remove his printing office, were put upon trial before the City Court. From all we can learn, it will be a difficult matter to drive Cassius from Kentucky, as he has many powerful friends and an influential family connexion.

The Western Wilds.—Many of our readers are aware that Captain Fremont in his expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, has made very important geographical discoveries. The subjoined extracts presents a summary of what he has done, and what he proposes to do in his third expedition, in which he is now engaged.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY CAPT. FREMONT?

A writer in the Montreal Intelligencer who has given extract from Capt. Fremont's narrative of his expedition to the

Rocky Mountains, makes an able recapitulation of what has been done by the expedition, and proves in geographical discovery Capt. Fremont has done much.

"He has shown that the transit across the Rocky Mountains, particularly at the southern pass, is comparatively easy; that the proportions of absolutely barren country is small, that from within one hundred and fifty miles of the Missouri frontier to the Longitude of Fort Laramie, (105° 40') there is in general, great plenty of the short curly grass called buffalo grass. Westward of Laramie, for a considerable distance, the region is sandy and apparently sterile; and the place of grass is usurped by the Artemisia; other localities, where there is a deficiency of pasture, are found on both sides of the mountains. These expeditions, however, will furnish to (trading caravans, or to emigrating parties, a knowledge of the most practicable routes, where they may most generally find sustenance for their animals, and water and fuel for themselves. The road to Oregon will be made comparatively easy; and although the emigrant who contemplates taking up his abode of march to that distant region ought to be apprised of the difficulties and the dangers, the difficulties and the privations he will have to encounter, yet he may be cheered by the certainty he will meet with nothing but what foresight and prudence may in a great measure protect him from, and courage, firmness and perseverance overcome."

"The Great Salt Lake, the Bear river valley, and the rivers, the valleys and the mountains of Upper California may be said to be now first brought to the knowledge of civilized man by these expeditions. The correction of former geographical errors with respect to the river Bureauventura we owe to Capt. Fremont, the existence of great central plain of basins in California is established by him, as is also the important fact that there is no river of any navigable size which has its outlet directly to the Pacific and communicates with the western slope of our continent, except the Columbia, between fifty degrees of north latitude and the Gulf of California. In a military point of view, these expeditions point out where forts and posts may be advantageously established, with a view to the safe occupancy of the country and the protection of the inhabitants and the frontier from the Indian outrage, or from aggressions or from interference of any kind. This we believe was the professedly authorized object of Capt. Fremont's expeditions; but his ardent and active temperament, and his love of science and knowledge, could not rest satisfied with a bare performance of prescribed duties. He has submitted to his countrymen and the world, in his unprejudiced and modest narrative, a vast body of botanical, geological, meteorological information. The soil and mineral waters have been subjected to analysis.—More than four hundred and thirty astronomical observations are recorded, the latitude and longitude of important points accurately determined, and the elevation of mountains ascertained. The survey of Capt. Fremont from the sea-board meets that of Capt. Wikes from the westward, and so far as is requisite for immediate practical purposes, the map of Oregon is complete."

The objects of Captain Fremont's third exploratory tour are, we believe, correctly detailed in the following paragraphs, which we extract from a late number of the Western (Missouri) Expositor:

"The expedition to the Rocky Mountains, under the command of Captain J. C. Fremont, of the U. S. Army, being the third exploring tour of that officer, left Westport on the 26th June. Captain Fremont is assisted by two junior officers of the Topographical Corps, and employs eighty men. The design of this expedition is to complete the surveys of the plains and mountains intervening between the western boundary of the Pacific, heretofore partially accomplished by the exploring expedition and the two former expeditions of Captain Fremont. As far as we can learn, this party will proceed to survey the Arkansas river to its source, after completing which the party will be divided. One division will then return by way of the head of the Rio del Norte, through the country of the Comanche Indians, on the sources of the Red river, and by the low waters of the Arkansas. The main division, under Captain Fremont, will cross the Colorado, complete the survey of the Great Salt Lake, and penetrate by the waters of Mary's river, which flows westwardly through Upper California, in the vicinity of the 42d degree parallel of latitude, and is lost in a lake at the eastern base of the California Mountains. It is believed that from a point on Mary's river, some days' journey to may be reached in two days' travel. The route then which Captain Fremont proposes to penetrate to the Pacific is the shortest and most direct from the lower Missouri: of this the portion from the Arkansas to the head of the Sacramento, about six hundred and fifty miles in distance, is as yet unexplored by the white man, and generally designated as 'the Great California Desert.' None of its waters except the Colorado reach the ocean; they are absorbed or disappear by evaporation."

"After passing the winter among the settlements of Upper California, the exploring party will, if the country be found practicable, pass round by the lower route from California, crossing the Colorado below the great 'Kenning,' and return to the Arkansas by the waters of the Gila and Juan. Large tributaries of the Colorado, which have their sources west of the mountains of New Mexico. This sketch contemplates a route of five or six thousand miles. It will probably eventuate in the discovery of a new and strait road to both Oregon and California, passing for the most part through our own territory, diminishing the distance some three or four hundred miles, and the time two months. The country to the right and left will be examined, and its geography, at present a blank, somewhat understood. The importance of these contemplated explorations is very great—every confidence is reposed in the energy and ability of the commanding officer."

We cannot take leave of this most interesting and valuable document without expressing the great pleasure and instruction which its perusal has afforded us, and the conviction, which every additional page increased, that the important objects of the expeditions could not have been entrusted to better hands. The journals of the three expeditions will, together, furnish one of the most important productions of the age, and constitute a most suitable and valuable present to science and literature, made, by our young and vigorous country, through the hands of one of her most amiable, talented, and enterprising sons.

The McKenzie Pamphlet.—We have heretofore, forborne to notice the publication of a violent scurrilous party pamphlet, put forth by Wm. Lloyd McKenzie who some years since obtained considerable notoriety in the Canadian Revolution. The pamphlet pretends to contain revelations from the private papers of a number of the most distinguished Democrats of the State of New York. The author was formerly a clerk in the Custom House, and being either removed, or having resigned, is supposed to have stolen some private letters or memoranda, or taken copies of these, and manufactured from them a book. His object in making public these letters is to ruin the Democratic party of New York. Be these letters true or false, the conduct of McKenzie is infamous in the extreme.

We copy the following from the Old Dominion.

McKenzie's Book.—The sales of this work have already amounted to some \$2,000 or 15,000, which the Court of Chancery have laid injunction upon, for bidding any thing to be paid over to McKenzie, or others interested in the publication, as it has decided that the property is vested in Jesse Hoyt.

Sewing Machine.—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last fifteen years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details and calculation to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, but ton holes excepted. The inventor is Mr. B. Thimouier, tailor at Amplepous, France.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CHERAW, Oct. 14.

Rain.—Within a week past, a great quantity of rain has fallen in this place as well as throughout the adjacent country. This fact has afforded pleasure to our citizens generally, and our merchants particularly. Many had begun to despond, and fears were entertained that it would be a length of time before there would be a sufficient quantity of water in the Red Deer river, which has been very low for some months past, to allow the passage of steam boats between this place, Georgetown and Charleston. But these fears have proved groundless, and for several days past we have frequently heard the remark, "the river has risen," and we are now pleased to say that it is in navigable condition for steam boats, several of which are on their way to this place, freighted with quantities of goods for our merchants. Their arrival will be instrumental in giving an impetus to business, and replenish the stocks in trade of our merchants, most of whom have ordered a great quantity of goods, suitable to the market.

The rise in the river has done some damage to the crops in the low lands, and to no very serious extent.—*Gazette.*

During the last week, we have had an abundance of rain, more perhaps or twelve months preceding; the consequence was a tremendous rise in the water courses, doing considerable damages to the neglected crops on lowlands, breaking up the dikes &c. &c. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last we had considerable frost, but we have not learned that any damage of consequence has been done to vegetation.—*Anderson October 17.*

On Thursday night, the 9th inst. we had a rain such as we have not experienced for several years. The Crooks have been higher than they have since the May Freshet in 1840, and we learn that considerable damage has been done to mills and bridges in the district.—*Pendleton October 17.*

Weather.—There have some very washing rains of late, and the water courses have become in places, two full to cross. The Columbia Mail was detained a day on account of it. Frost and clear sky has succeeded, and fires are in impossible to comfort.—*Spartanburg October 15.*

Trial and Sentence.—The three negroes, Friday, Harvey and Isaac, belonging to Alexander Forsyth, who murdered John B. Vail, Junior of Chesterfield District, and broke out of jail, have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the last Friday in November next.—*Ibid.*

Freshet.—Last we had more rain in this region than has fallen in the same space of time for three or four years. It rained almost incessantly, and generally in torrents, from Wednesday morning until late at night on Saturday—four days. The consequence was that the water courses overflowed their banks, a d did some damage to bottom corn, though not much. Since then the weather has been cool and bracing, and we understand there has been a little frost two or three mornings—not enough, however, to injure vegetation.—*Greenville, October 17.*

Santa Fe.—It is some time since to be a very important question whether Santa Fe is made part of the Union with Texas. This question the people of Santa Fe are good deal excited about; and from a letter in the St. Louis New Era, we perceive they are represented as being almost unanimously in favor of becoming a

part of the United States. They have no sympathy with Mexico, and no connection except by arbitrary orders and governors when more and more every day make the connexion odious. All their trade is with the United States. They like our people; and from intercourse with the traders, have formed the right estimation of the advantages of the Union.

Horrid Murder.—A most aggravated murder was committed on the body of Mr. Jacob Phillips of Rutherford County, North Carolina, on the night of the 6th inst. Mr. Phillips, it seems, was on his return from Spartanburg Village, in being Saturday, and was found in half a mile of his own house lying dead, with his skull most desperately broken and mangled; other bruises were found upon his person. It is reported his own Negroes have confessed the commission of the crime. Various are the rumors respecting the affair, we will therefore refrain until we obtain an authentic statement of facts.—*Spartanburg, October 15.*

COLUMBUS, G., Oct. 17.

The Election.—As we expected, Georgia has gone for the Whigs, by a majority of 1500. This result is, perhaps, more owing to the personal popularity of Gov. Crawford, and the advantage given him over his opponent by his official patronage, than any thing else, and is not to be taken as evidence of the greater numerical strength of the Whigs over the Democrats. The latter can never be brought, in all their majority, to the polls, save in a contest like that of last year, when they were very triumph victorious. And indeed their very triumph in two successive battles was followed by a calm indifference and over-much confidence, that has helped to give victory this time to their more active adversaries. We have a majority in the State of three, and the Whigs will probably have 6 or 8 majority in the House.

This could have been prevented had the recently democratic counties of Pulaski, Walker, Bolts and Jasper, each sent a democratic member instead of a Whig! Well! There is no help now for the disaster.—'Better luck next time,' perhaps!—*Democrat.*

Three Negroes Drowned.—On Saturday last, three negroes, belonging to Mrs. Howell, Dr. Gibbs, and D. L. Bronson were drowned at the Saluda Factory. They were in a canoe attempting to catch pumpkins as they were floating down the river, and were drawn over the dam. The water was about five feet perpendicular on the dam at the time the accident occurred, and the fall below being some ten or twelve feet, the assistance of thousands could not have saved them. They were in the river contrary to the orders of the Superintendent of the factory. The river rose fourteen feet five inches above low water mark, at the Congaree Bridge, and has done great damage to the planters below this.—*Carolinian.*

Freshet.—During the last week we have had a succession of heavy rains, and we fear, has done great injury to the corn and cotton crops in the vicinity of our river courses. In the lower part of this District the river lands of many of our planters, we learn, have been entirely overflowed, and much damage done to the crops. A gentleman recently from the upper part of the State also reports that great damage has been done to the crops in that quarter by the flood. South Carolina appears to have had more than a fair proportion of the misfortune of the last year. In the first place the drought in the summer prostrated the crops on the uplands; and now the lowlands are submerged by a flood not less destructive to the hopes of the husbandman!—*[Southern Chronicle.]*

Alabama Rice.—Mr. John H. Miller of Barbour county Ala., as we learn from the "Shield," has 45 acres of ground planted in Rice, from which he expects to gather 1100 bushels of good seed and 3 or 400 bushels of damaged. This is an important fact for the Agriculturists of the South Western portion of Georgia, and those living in a parallel latitude west.

Post Masters will please observe the following extract from the Post Office Law: "Deputy Post-masters will not allow newspapers to be read in their offices, by persons to whom they are not addressed, nor lend them out to such in any case without the permission of the owners."

The Anti Rent excitement appears to be subsiding in N. Y. The late of Boughton has had a salutary effect. The Albany Evening Journal states that a letter received in that city says "that all resistance has ceased in Delaware county. The Sheriff on Friday and Saturday, with a small armed posse, made a tour through the worst part of the disaffected district, and served warrants upon a large number of the most disaffected. No the slightest opposition was offered, except some rather feeble talking on the part of the gentler sex! The posse returned to Delhi, without encountering a single head-breach escape, or adventure of any kind!"

Further Antarctic Discoveries. It is said that further discoveries have been made in the Southern polar regions by the barque Pagoda, under the command of Lieut. Moore of the British Navy.—This vessel was hired by the British government for this expedition, and for the purpose of completing the series of magnetic observations left unfinished by the ships Terror and Erebus. She returned to Simon's Bay, after an absence of 139 days, having proceeded farther south than any vessel which has preceded her, having accomplished the special object of the voyage, and having brought home many species of birds and fishes not before known. She found the Aurora so brilliant, that small print was distinctly visible by the light of it. The vessel was at times surrounded by icebergs higher than the mast-head. Not a casualty occurred, nor was a man sick on the voyage.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—We are happy to have in our power to relieve the ex-

haustion of the numerous friends of this gentleman in reference to his health. He returned to his residence in this town on Monday last much improved, though still weak from his recent severe attack of congestive fever. His vision is also slightly impaired, but his physician is sanguine that this defect will be entirely removed as his general health improves; which he confidently anticipates under the salutary influence of our pure and healthy atmosphere.—*Ibid.*

A Giant at last.—In exhuming of late the remains of so many wonderfully large animals unknown to the present age, it has been supposed that the ancient race of men must have been correspondingly as large. At length we have something to sustain the doctrine. The Madison Banner states on the most reliable authority, that a person in Franklin county, Tennessee, while digging a well, a few weeks since, found a human skeleton, at the depth of fifty feet, which measures eighteen feet in length. The immense frame was entire with an unimportant exception in one of the extremities. It has been visited by several of the principal members of the medical faculty in Nashville, and pronounced unequivocally, by all, the skeleton of a huge man. The bone of the thigh measured five feet; and it was computed that the height of the living man, making the proper allowance for muscles, must have been at least twenty feet. The find had been offered eight thousand dollars for it, but had declined to sell it at any price until first exhibiting it for twelve months. He is now having the different parts wired together for this purpose. These unwritten records of the men and animals of other ages, that are from time to time dug out of the bowels of the earth, put conjecture to confusion, and almost surpass imagination itself. History informs us that the Emperor Maximus was 8 feet 6 inches in height. In the reign of Claudius a man was brought from Arabia 9 feet 9 inches tall. John Middleton, of Lancashire, England, was 9 feet 3 inches, and a Co. the Irish Giant, 8 feet 7 inches. But our American skeleton, if we have really found such a one, will throw all other Giants in the shade.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Indian Affairs.—There is at this time an important movement going on among the Choctaw and Cherokee, which is likely to result in the application for those nations for organization under territorial laws, preparatory to seeking admission into the Union as a State. The Choctaws have recently approved to the policy of their Chief on this subject, and as appears from the following extract from the Mississippi Free Traders, have chosen "Pitchey," as their representative in presenting their claim for admission to the privileges of American citizens under our national confederacy. The Free Trader, says:

"Pitchey, the elective chief of 25,000 civilized Choctaws beyond the Mississippi, will probably visit Washington this winter, for the purpose of applying to Congress for admission into the Union as a State. A constitution it is said, has been adopted by the voters of the nation and every preliminary step taken for submitting it to Congress, and this distinguished chief selected as their representative."

William E. Johnson, Esq. was, on the 24th ult., elected President of the Bank of Camden, vice the Hon. William McWillie resigned.

For the Advertiser.

### TEMPERANCE SONG.

At a Fly not yet.

Drink not now! 'tis just the hour, When Temperance like the genial shower, That cheers the earth long parched with drought,

And bids it smile from North to South, Reviving field and hedge, To save and bless the drunken man, The gallant few who first began, Soon form'd a host with banners streaming, Boy Drunkards from their cups redeeming: Go on, Go on.

For where in all our happy land, Can there be found a nobler band, Than those who sign the pledge.

Mod'rate drinkers!—stop and think, E'er yet you take another drink; If you'd avoid the drunkard's grave, O! pause in time y. yourselves to save: You stand upon its edge.

From mod'rate drink is traced the birth Of every drunkard, now on earth; Then neither fly yourselves denying, And to 'the Pledge' your first applying: O sign! O sign!!

For where in all our happy land, Can there be found a nobler band, Than those who sign the pledge.

Drunkards! lust to sense of shame, If you'd retrieve your honest name, O! quit the liquor from your lip, Nor dare the poisonous cup to sip, For signing, you will die.

Come sign 'the pledge' thou bloated wren, And from this hour, date thy reform; For when the mind has once consented, The deed will never be repeated: O sign! O sign!!

For where in all our happy land, Can there be found a nobler band, Than those who sign the pledge.

Friends of Temperance, one and all, Come join the chorus, great and small, Unfurl your banner—let it float Over every land and sea remote, Till all the world is ours.

Ye ladies fair, come join the song, Lo! numbers loud the theme prolong, Till those who sign, with voices clear, That fortune crowns the persevering: Go on! Go on!!

For where in all our happy land, Can there be found a nobler band, Than those who sign the pledge.

QUIZ.

Dislike what deserves it, but hate not; for hate proceeds from malice.

Debt is the worst kind of poverty.